proughou the Empire, recommended, among other stituted to determine for the future all questions relating to the management and development of the lines. recent nendation has met with imperial approval. and what may well be called a railway parliament will stablished, the members of which, 150 in number, rill represent the Government, the railways and the thents of the latter. The president will be the various electrons with a present Min ster of Ways and Communications, M. Pas-present Min ster of Ways and Communications, M. Pas-sack, to whom the Emperor is reported to have said in relation to this question; "You are the only man in relation to this question;" You are the only man in relation to the present system of railways relation to talk que Russia who believes and of administratio

The remance of a young Bostonian who married a New York lady last winter, is told by a corre mendent of The Chicago Times They went alread fo bis acquaintances said to the bridegroom: "Well, my dear boy, I suppose you are delighted with your pretty wife. You think her a radiant coddess, no doubt. Men awars do have extravagant notions of their wives the first year of marriage." The Bostonian smiled rather drearly as he replied: "Well, the fact is, my wife has toe many clothes for every possible occasion, and the toe many collected very possess exceeding and are all of such resplendent pattern that my time habeen mainly taken up in admiring them. I have not got really acquisited with my wife yet. But I days say that is the coarse of a year or so I shall get down to the actual woman. Queer creatures women are, and

Mr. Harrison, the architect of the Cathedral at Garden Cay, makes the amusing remark that the most intellment and appreciative visitors whom he has taken over the edifice now gradually approaching completion were a pair of deaf and damb men. They went to the Cathedral a few days ago, wrote out the clearest him, unders ded readily the replies that were made and eviced mark'd critical talent and appreciation of This incident illustrates the general prin cipie that when a man is deprived of the use of certain senses the remaining faculties are pressed into service and required to do double duty. The eyes of these deaf and dumb critics did the work of car and tongue as well as their own. The work on the cathedral is advancing as rapidly as the richness of the designs and the delicacy of the trealment permit. One of the most brilliant effects has been produced during the week past in the baptistry, been product to where to make the political marble, black, dark clottled, gray and cream-color and rese-pink, have been had as the natrance from the nave. The marbles and carving to the baotistry are almost as rich as in the manuscum. The organ, which is to cost \$50,000, is half finished. The cathedral is visited daily by travel

The dory Little Western, in which two youn. Am clean seamen have completed a risky voyage across the Atlantic, left Gloucester, Mass., on June 12, encountered a strong gate which blew it back seventy miles, and made the whole passage against a succession of strong easterly winds, high seas, and what American " fall " weather, instead of the pleasant time that it was fair to expect in midsummer. When the wind lulled a little the two seamen found themselves attended by a party of sharks, which swam round and round, eyeing them in so unpleasantly suggestive a style that they hauled in their drague and jammed their little craft on the wind, preferring the chance of getting swamped to remaining in such company. The best day's work was performed when in mid-ocean, a slant of wind enabling them to log 160 miles as the day's run. On this ay the Little Western bowled off nine knots an hour for several hours in succession, showing that if she had been favored with westerly winds she could have made a good passace. As it was, she was forly-three days from Gione-ster to Scilly, a distance of about 2,700 miles. This gives a daily average distance made of nearly sixty-three miles, which for so small a boat against high winds and head seas is a very creditable performance. The men had a sextant, but no chronometer, and the wet soon stopped the only watch they had. They navigated, therefore, by dead reckoning, checked eridian aititudes of the sun; and considering their difficulties made a wonderfully good landfall, a lift in difficulties unde a wonderfully good landfall, a lift in the haze about 6 p. m. on July 28 showing them the Bishop's Rock lighthouse, just when, by calculation, they should have been within such of the islands. Thence they had a pleasant run of two days to Cowes, where they anchored, and were the objects of considerable interest to yachtsmen. After much-needed rest and refreshment they ran up the Channel, and through the Downs to London, where they propose to remain as long as the Little Wesiern attracts. They then propose to visit Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Humburg and St. Petersburg, sailing her to the different ports and returning home by steamer from the Russian capital.

BITS OF CRITICISM,

Ruskin's Criticism on Wordsworth.—Mr. Ruskin's criticism on Wordsworth in the vagrant-minded article minamed "Fiction-Fair and Foul," which appears in the August number of The Nuncteenth Centary, is a curious illustration of the unexpectedness of homan things. The has thing one would have suspected would have been Mr. Ruskin's very strong sympathy with the nuthers of "Rejected Addresses," in relation to Wordsworth. The thing one would have been quite certain of would have been that Mr. Ruskin would have appreciated to the utmost—perhaps overspectates—he spiritual side of Wordsworth. The criticism itself belies both these expectations. The strength of Mr. Ruskin's criticism is the kind of strength weshould have expected from a more man of the world. The weshould have expected from a more man of the world. RUSKIN'S CRITICISM ON WORDSWORTH .- Mr. we should have expected from a mere man of the world. The weakhes sof Mr. Ruskin's criticism is the weakhes we should may expected from a mere man of the world. He seas what is feeble in Wordsworth, as a mere man of the world would see it. He sees what is prefty, as a mere man of the world would see it. If a fails to see that is frand, has as mere man of the world would fail to see it. The criticism is, in short, the criticism of a clever Phillistine, tables than the criticism of the most delicate and elequed writer on the beauty of Nature and Art that England has ever known. Mr. Ruskin's view of Wordsworth's just the common clace, superficial view of the man who laughs (not without reason) at Wordsworth's simplesse, who a lamires with sincerity his purity, innocence and elevation, but who tanks him on the whole, a very third-rate poet.—[The Spectator.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S FAILURE. -Mr. Goldwin Smith's are a Cowper is cold, ansamouthetic, baid and incomplete. Next to Mr. Trollope's Thackeray it is the least successful of the series of "English Men of Letters." Mr. Smith, who is a political writer of high order, is utterly wanting in the capabilities of a poetical critic. He does not understand the character of Cow-He does not understand the capabilities of a poetical to the tails to grasp the grace and suggestiveness poetry. He admits to a the poet was a charming writer, but he can see no beauty in the "Cast"—which Dr. Arnold could never read without moor the "Negro's Comptain."—[The Westmin-

THE MODERN ENGLISH SONNET .- When poet-THE MODERN ENGLISH SONNET.—When poetleaf ingeninty, when the love of delicate form, and the
absence of anything particular to say are plentiful in
modern England, we seem to have a good right to look
for abundance of sonnets. Anyone who wrote a history
of English literature on d priori principles, and under
the guidance of analogy, would be tempted to maintain
that the later Victorian age should be the paradise of
the sonneteer. Everything tends to make that conclusion probable. The mechanic art of poetry is highly
cultivated. No one has anything large or epical to say;
there is no exuberance of poetic though; there is no
whid spurning of conventional rules such as those which
protect the sonnet. Yet, as we mean to demonstrate,
our age may predinced very lew sonnets worth preserving, and our oblef poets, who have tried every selve,
have left the sonnet almost untouched. There are, of
course, exceptions to a general rule, but a collection of
sonnets by eminent modern hands would the closely resomble the basket into which Brummol's valet threw
"our failures."—[The Saturday Review."

— That

GOLDSMITH'S " GOOD-NATURED MAN."-That Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man."—That so admirable a specimen of comedy-writing is not as lost as the boars of Livy is due to the Isanison of that day, by which the play was published directly on its appearance. It sold at once, and Goldsmith "shamed the rogues" by the success of his seeme in print. Nowadays, the dramatic author has no such chance. He is not literary, and nobody will tread him. His critices have no opportunity of being acquainted with his hanging, except through the actors and their memories; and he may perhaps, as happened in a recent instance, hear a sentence like this: "To do her justice, she asks as little quarter as the gives," thus amazingly paraphrased in perfect good faith, on his "first night: "To do her justice, she gives as killet comble as she takes." For the modern English dramatist, there is no appeal from the excited verdict of the theatre to the cool justiment of the library, and the difficulty is well worth taking into account in discussions on dramatic reform. To return to our text, however, this admirable comedy, which we believe to be one of the best seeing comedies in existence, was a stage 'ailure, and so remained.— The Spectator.

BLACKMORE'S REPETITIONS .- Mr. Blackmore chackmones Repetitions.—Mr. Discussione discense with soveity, as the first, or even as a very prominent quality of his work, and naving found a station or an incident that suits him, to look at it from and to present it in various points of view. He may be quite sure that those points of view will all be acceptable to his readers, just as his readers may rely upon their being put with power and picturesqueness.—[The Speciator.

"COLONEL SELLERS" AND ACTING IN AMERICA. "COLONEL SELLERS" AND ACTING IN AMERICA.

-The fact that "Colonel Setters," as it stands, has been successful in America suggests some curious reflections. Mr. Raymond's acting is, as we have hinted, of a buch degree of merit; but, although this has been widely recognized, the intrinsic bodness of the play has prevalled in London over the attractiveness of the pay has prevaled in London over the attractiveness of the performance. The same thing has happened with other American plays—among them "Fritz," a ludicrons botch; can plays—among them "Fritz," a ludicrons botch; for which Mr. Emmett's talent was unable to secure popularity. The natural conclusion is: that American playseers are more easily satisfied than English playgoers in the matter of dramatic writing, or rather, perhaps, that they are content, for the sake of one good piece of acting, to endure an amount of absurdity and weariness which to us appears intolerable. The conclusion that good acting is more rare in America than here would seem to go hand in hand with this, and than here would seem to go hand in hand with this, and is not ansupported by other facts.—[The Saturday Review.

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON LOWELL'S POETRY .-AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON LOWELL'S POETRY.—
The judgment delivered by Mr. W. M. Hossetti in his
need prefatory notice, that Mr. Lowel's chief claim to
dimirat on must rest upon his "Biglow Papers," conlot be successfully chillinged. This fact, however, s. Hi
brights the conviction that there is present in Mr.
Lwell's poetry of thought and sentiment a purity of
the poetry of thought and sentiment a purity of
the, a tenderness of feching, a general grace, and, at
thes, an absolute beauty of expression, which the world
wold be the poorer for loster. Nevertheless, there are
Grabbacks which separate his imaginative work, regard as a whole, from that of the highest chass. In the
Intelligence his tendency is to be didactic and disagraphy.

His art is usually rather of that mixed kind which in turns comments upon and describes life and nature than of that mere genuine kind which exemplifies them. Hence he more frequently writes poerry than organic poems. Some of these latter may, however, occasionally be found, as in his tenderly plaintive "Requiem" and in some of his love songs, though they are hardly equal in expression to the sentiment which inspires them. In many of his productions there is an over-elaboration of detail, and a want of concentration and give which leaves them, notwithstanding their grace, comparatively vague and colorless.—[The Athenseum.

MISS MINNIE HAUK.

CARMEN AND THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

CARMEN AND THE TAMING OF THE SHREW. From The Watthall Review.

Indescribable grace and chie characterize Miss Hank, the American diea, both on and off the stage; and I held mysel! privileged to be permitted to question be rabout berself and her art at her bijou house in Regent's Park. Born in the land of interviewing, she does not underestimate the value of potraris in words either to a journ al or to herself, "if one has anything to say worth saying, and which one wants the public to know, she remarks.

"At present I do not know that there is anything I wish to have published," she says, "But Pin glad to see you, and it is possible that there may be something you desire to learn, which there can be no objection to print."

It is a pleasant little room. The open plane is covere

print."

It is a pleasant little room. The open plane is covered with open scores, and nor dor (a Royal gill) is half infilined to question any right to look (arough an album of correspondence and portraits. If the in the book letters of congratulation from kings and queens, emperors and princes, poets, statesmen and writers; on the book sactives the works of Frince George of Prinsia, presented to the prima doma under all so was hand, with volumes of music from Aot, Lexi, Georg, Bizet, Wagner and other limistrious composers. Her scrap books are a treasury of reminiscences. On the mastel-sainf are bins of qualic china; on the walls clever landscape studies by Manger and a fine portrait of beaseff by Sarony, of New York. Mas dails walks about occasionally while she talks to me and sings smatches of the operas which are ineationed in our conversation.

"What is the ex-ent of your reperteire?" I ask.

"It numbers fitty operas, in nearly every style."

"And in how in any languages do you sing?

"Five. German, Hungaran, French, Italian and Englass; my English is American," see says laughing.

"Weere did you learn your languages?

"I went to Paris when I was sixteen, and there i learned Ifanian; I learned French among the creoies in New Orleans, where our family resided during the sleep by Butter; I was educated at a French convent; I rearned German when I went to sing in Vienna; my English is she language of the land is which I was born."

"I have heard that you had a special motive in coming to Lendon beyond that of a mere professional engagement."

"Whist singing at the principal theatres on the Con-

"I have heard that you had a special motive in coming to London beyond that of a more professional engagement."

"Whilst singing at the principal theatres on the Continent," she answers, looking at me with the serious aspect of ner face, which is as natural as its bright and playful side, "it occurred to me that London knows little of operatic life so far as the modern works of France and Germany are concerned, especially as regards vicenan, are city of Mozars and Beethoven, and shift the centre of the musical world. In those capitals novelities are produced every year. Works not accepted in the subsidized nonsess are offered by good composers to minor theaties, as in Monach, Sinttkart and other ecities, each an air centre in rised. By the side of these novelities older works of ceiebraied composers are taken out of the data and reproduced. When I was in Vienna heariy all Mozart's operas were given in succession, and I sang nearly all face great works disting that revival. Many of these operas are too intile known in London. Wagner's works were as successively given, and afforded triends of music the opportunity of judging the merits or demerits of those greatest of modern musical compositions. Such performances as these are a great public lesson to sinded to composers and artists teamselves. During my say in the continental capitals for soven years I was fortunate enough to produce many novelities, works of great merit and generally proying great successes, but lotally unknown in England. When, therefore, I wrote for the production of new French and especially grand works when had been successfully given on the Continent. The first opera I proposed to Mr. Mapieson was 'Carmen,' which I had sung many times on the French stage and in the French Language, and when I hoped would succeed in England. I had a mard light. All were opposed to in production, and only Mr. Mapieson had fails in the work. After many rehearsh and much opposition 'Carmen' was given, and lam sure neither Mr. Mapieson had fails in the work. Af Which was written for you, I am told ?"

"Which was written for you, I am told?"

"Yes, without my knowledge, it is quite a romance when I was a chied Shakespeare's play had a peeuhar charm for me. Later, even before I had seen any lyrica pieces periormed, I thought what a spiended opera it would make! Time went on, I came to Europe, any while in the Continental capitals, where arristic life is so different from that in London, I associated a greateal with composers, and suggested to many of them the Spiended bretto when 'The Taming of the Shrew' afforced for opera. You may therefore, imagine my surprise when I presently heard of an unknown composer having done it. I did all I could to get the work produced in Vienna, but, having to just the Royai Opera at the express wish of the terman Emperor, and in granting for therefore, imagine my surprise when I presently heard of an unknown composer having done it. I did all I could to get the work produced in Vienna, but, having to join the Royal Opera at the express wish of the terrman Emperor, and in gratitude for the honor His Majesty did me in making me a Royal Chamber singer), I did not succeed in my wish at that time. But singularly enough Herr van Hillsen, the intendant of the Russian Opera, had already meant to give the new opera, and had fixed upon me for the Katharine! So at lest, as good fortune would haveit, I and create the part. I mad thought so much about, and realized the dreams of my early enrificion!"

"It is a most difficult one. The time when singing alone was sufficient to make an operatic success is in my opinion past. The art of acting has come into prominence of hate. Formerly acting was regarded as a mere accessory to singing, watch was surely a grievous mistake. Acting and singing most got together to realize the composer's creation. I have always gone on that theory, and Herr Wagner warmin approved of my method when singing Esa at Pesth."

"We are sufficiently cultivated in London to know that you are right, and we have shown by our appreciation of your flac drammatic representation of 'Carmen' how highly we approve of it. The hypercritical say you are too realistic in the part; in other words, that you have not idealized the character of a character maker into that of a great lady."

"I am giad you have referred to this," she answers. "because some statements have been made which I should his to correct. There could not be a better example of the necessity of both slaging and acting than a part like Carmen. Mille, Galli-Marc, for whom the opera was written—and I say this in face of an opposite statement set affort in London—failed to create any entire and the same paper that printed the other story seems to suggest will so introduced in due course?"

"The moment I heard of it I wrote to the proprietors of 'Carmen,' a great muste-publishing from in Pari

reply: PARIS, 21 Decembre, 1879

*Bien Chere Mille.: Pour les airs eers au troissème acte de "Carmen" nous en ignorous 'rexistence, et nous crayons même pouvoir vous assurer qu'aucun air n'a été ompose pour le 3eme acte, attendu que la marche dramatique ne permettait pas d'y mettre deux sirs.

Vous saivez bien, chère et illustré amie, que si nous avions une noie de "Carmen." ne se treuvant dans notre partition, vous suriez été la première à la confinite. Nous ne pouvons donc vous enveyer ce qui n'existé pas. Il faut donc que vous vous contentez de vous grande suécès de "Carmen" de tous les cesars qui vous y trouvons si belle, et de la gioire d'avoir importé "Carmen" toute-seule en Angleteire et en Améinque, car vous avez éé auns ces pays l'âme et la voix de noire regretté compositeur Bizec.—Vos devoués Chouvens, père et fils.

"That." I remark, "should setile the critic con-

"That," I remark, "should settle the critic conclusively."

Miss Hauk smiles, takes back the letter, drops it into a portiolic; and I congratulate her and myself in having extracted from her scrap book some very interesting information. We reflect that Bizet died before his opera was a success, and that Goetz did not live to see his work produced.

"Gootz wrote the last song he ever wrote for Katharine at my suggestion, and, alast on his death-bod," she says with a sigh.

THE FIRE BECORD.

THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

Boston, Aug. 21 .- A fire of considerable magnitude broke out to-night in the backling room of the ropewalk in the Charlestown Navy Yard. When discovered, owing to the inflammable nature of the material in the building, the fire had already gained great headway, and the Navy Yard fire-engines. though promptly at work, made but little impression on the blaze. The city fire department soon arrived, however, and with the efficient of the Navy Yard brigade, succeeded about an hour in subduing the flam The shops were all burned out, while the contents of the offices were badly dumaged by water. The loss on machinery, stock and tools will reach \$50,000, while the damage to the buildings will swell the total loss to nearly \$70,000.

A GREAT FIRE IN WORCESTER. WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 21.-The satinet

mill owned by B. F. Lurned, of Auburn, was burned this morning. Loss, \$80,000; insured for \$40,000, on policies of \$2,000 each in the following companies: Æina, Hartford, Phœnix, Home, Niagara, Phenix of New-York, Fire Associates, North British, Guardan, Com-mercial Union, Scottish Commercial, Hamburg, of Bremen, Lancastire, London and Lancastire, Royal, Springfield, Pennsylvania, North American, German-American and Howard.

RAILWAY NEWS.

THE GREENVILLE RAILBOAD SALE. COLUMBIA. S. C., Aug. 21.-Judge Hudson to-day filed his decree in the Greenville Railroad case It orders that within five days the Master shall adver tise for thirty days for guaranteed bids higher than \$2,303,600, no bid of less than \$25,000 advance to \$2,393,600, no bid of less than \$25,000 advance to be received; that if such bid be made, the road shall be resold after thirty days' active the read shall be resold after thirty days' may extreme the highest guaranteed bid; that if no such the bemade, then Mesers, Clyda, Logan, Bryan and Courtney shall have the road at \$2,393,600 upon compliance with the terms of side as modified by the order. Upon their non-compliance, the road is to be resold at their risk.

AN EXPENSIVE CAR.

A new car is being built for the use of the directors and officers of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. It will contain a parlor section, siteuen and dining room, and will be expensively furnished.

SAD DEATH OF MRS. SARAH J. GOULD. THE STORY OF HER MANY AFFLICTIONS-LEFT ALONE AT THE MERCY OF A THIEVING SER-VANT-KATE MEEHAN ARRAIGNED AND HELD FOR TRIAL

Mrs. Sarah J. Gould, of No. 410 Fourth-ave who had been robbed by her servant, Kate Meehan, died yesterday afternoon. Her physician says that in his opinion the belief that the servant had been in the habit of drugging her in order to rob her is not well founded. Kate Meehan was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was held for trial. By a singular coincidence her sister appeared in the courtroom while she was there, and thus a clew was afforded to the stolen property, a large part of which was recovered.

A TROUBLED LIFE ENDED.

Detective Schmittberger, of the Twenty-ninth reciset, took before Justice Murray at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Kate Meehan, a young Irish girl, to answer a charge of robbing Mrs. Sarah J. Gould, of No. 410 Fourth-ave., the complaint being made by Miss Carrie Hathaway, age sixteen. a daughter of Mrs. Gould and her first husband. Miss Carrie and Louis Hathaway being her only children by that union.

In April last the room and trunk of a young man who lodged in Mrs. Gould's house were breken open and robbed of clothing valued at \$60. The case was put into the bands of Detective Schmittberger, and a full description of the stolen property was given to him. About a week afterward he saw a young woman on Broadway, who had about her neck a handkerchief of peculiar pattern that corresponded in description to one stolen from the coarder's room. He accosted the young lady, and oaking himself known, asked where she got the andkerchief. She told him that it was a present from her friend Louis Hathaway, and that she had some of his things in her room in East Twentyseventh-st. Officer Schmittberger thereupon accompanied her to her room, and found concealed in a trank a greater part of the stolen property that he was in search of. That same night Louis Hathaway was arrested, and upon his trial was a mtenced to a term of imprisonment in the Elmira Reformatory. While confined in the Tombs the young woman who had the handkerchief was married to him in the prison.

A few weeks later Mr. Gould was taken sick, and Miss Carrie Hathaway soon afterward was sent to complete her education at a convent school in Baltimore. Her mother was prestrated with grief, and the house was left in the charge of Kate Meenan, whom Mrs. Gould had taken into her service about eleven months ago. Within the last few months Miss Carrie had frequently written letters to her mother, inquiring after her health and asking if she had not better come home and attend to her wants and look after the house. In reply she received telegraphic dispatches, apparently from her mother one of which said : " Don't fret, Carrie, I'm all right now." Wondering why her mother did not write and unable longer to endure the suspense, Miss Carrie came home a week ago. THE THIEF CAUGHT.

She found her mother completely prostrated and in a very low condition, and discovered that the house had been stripped of household property paintings, etc. The girl Mechan was still there, but she told Miss Carrie that she hadn't the slightest idea how the house had been robbed. The matter was reported to the police and the case was put in the hands of Detective Schmittberger, who examined the premises thoroughly, and finally suspected that the girl Meelian knew something of the robbery. In the course of his investigation he learned from Mrs. Willis, who lived in East Twenty-eighth-st., and whose rear windows looked into those of Mrs. Gould, that she had seen through the open windows the servant girl administer something to Mrs. Gould, upon which Mrs. Gould would at once fall back as in a nieless condition on the bed. She also saw the girl packing up things in bundles and removing them from Mrs. Gould's rooms. The watch kept by them from Mrs. Gould's rooms. The watch kept by Detective Schmittberger upon the premises was rewarded Friday night, when he saw the girl Mechan stealthily leave the house with a large bundle. He at once stopped her and asked what she had in the parcel. She replied, "Nothing but my clothing," "Let's see," said the detective, and examining the parcel be found a man'el clock, some knives and forks, and a quantity of household articles. Yesterday morning she was taken to the J. flerson Merket Police Court, but refused to say where she had con-

Police Court, but refused to say where she had concealed the stolen property.

It was known that she had a sister named Haley, but it was not known where she fived. By a strange coincidence a Mrs. Richard Haley had, on Friday night, caused the arrest of a disorderly person in her house, and when the case was called the girl Meshan was still in the contribution, and spoke to Mrs. Haley. It was thus learned that Mrs. Haley lived at No. 89 Christopher st., and there the officer went, accompanied by Miss Hathaway. Upon searching the place, a large amount of the stolen property was found. It was taken into Court, and the Haleys were held as receivers of stolen property. The girl was locked up for trial.

DEATH OF MRS. GOULD.

DEATH OF MRS. GOULD. Yesterday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock Mrs. Gould died. Her attending physician was Dr Robert Abbe, who said to a THIBUNE reporter that the cause of her death was exhaustion resulting from suppurative inflammation of the elbow-joint. About three months ago Mrs. Gould fell down stairs and broke her arm. About two weeks later her husband died, and the nervous excitement following his illness and death, joined to the injury she had received from the fall, completely prostrated her. Mr. Gould was her second husband, she having been proviously married to a Mr. Hathaway. Mr. Gould had also been married before, and was the father of three children, to whom his second wife became much attached. After his death these children were removed from her care by the brother of Mr. Gould, a Roman Catholic priest, and this also tended to incruse her grief, and had an ill effect upon her health. The report which had gained circulation, that she had been drugged by the girl Kate Meethan, was denied by her attending physician, who admitted, however, that the servant had deceived the daugheir in the reports she had received of her mother's condition. For some years Mrs. Gould had been in the habit of using opiates, but the girl Meehan and the daughter say that she had taken none during the two weeks preceding her death. Dr. Abbe sees no reason for doubting their slatements. It is possible, he says, that the excitement caused by the discovery of the thefts of her servant may have had some influence in hastening her death.

Mr. Gould, the nustand of the dead woman, kept a store at No. 410 Fourth-ave., in which newspapers, periodicals, toys and fancy goods were sold. He and his family occupied the two floors above the store, and rented some of their rooms to lodgers. The business was contiqued after the death of its preprietor, being managed in the interest of Mrs. Gould.

Mrs. Gould was about forty-five years of age, and has friends living in Canada. No arrangements have been made for the funeral. The death certificate given by Dr. Abbe was accompanied by a letter giving all the attendant circunstances. It had not yet been received by Dr. Nagle last evening. It has been left to his discretion to order a Coroner's inquest if he thinks the circumstances surrounding the case require it. weeks later her husband died, and nervous excitement following his illness and death,

ROBBING A DYING WOMAN. police obtained a partial description of the thieves, and detectives were searching for them during the night.

OBITUARY.

HENRY MARTYN SPOFFORD. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21 .- A special dispatch announces the death, at Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., of Judge Henry Martyn Spofford, of Louisiana. He had a congestive chill on Monday, and remained insensible until yesterday, when he died.

Henry Martyn Spofford was a native of Massachusetts, and was about fifty-eight years of age. His father was a clergyman at Chilmark, on Cape Cod, but removed to Amherst about forty years are to educate his three sons. The eldest son died in 1839; the youngest son, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who was born Sept 12, 1825, at Gilmanton, N. H., is now Librarian-in-Chief of the Congressional Library. Henry M. Spofford, the second son, was graduated at Amherst College in 1840. and was the salutatorian of his class. He was a tutor in the college for three years, and spent his leisure time m studying law. He then went to Louisiana, beginning his career in that State at Bienville as the principal of an academy. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and on afterward settled at Shreveport, where he form a law partnership with Judge Oleott, a brother-in-law of Rufus Choute. His success in his profession was sudden and his rise rapid. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the udicial district in which Shreveport is situated, and wo years later he became an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State, being, with few exceptions, the youngest Judge that ever sat upon the bench of that In 1858 Judge Spofford resigned his court. seat and removed to New-Orieans, where he passed the remainder of his life in practising law, and in literary studies. After the war he formed partnership with John A. Campbell, who resigned hi position as Associate Justice of the United States Su-preme Court in 1861. For several years Judges Spotford and Campbell cajoved a large practice in the Louisiana Courts and the United States Supreme Court, but of late years Judge Spoilerd, Leing possessed of an ample fertune, and wishing to devote more of his time to his family, seldom appeared in cours, except in the most innormal cases. He awas a thorough lawyer, and a semiar of varied accomplishments. He was an orator of great power, and possessed a fine voice and commanding person.
In policies Judge Spofford was originally a Widg. but

In politics Judge Spofford was originally a Walg, but for several years he had acted with the Democratic party. He havered secession, out his conservative consistuation kept him from wrocking himself to that makes. On the 23th of April, 1877, Judge Spofford was nominated by the Democratic caucus of the consultated legislature of Laursians for the United States Senatoral term which began March 4, 1877. Ex-Governor William Prit Kelloga had been elected some time previous by the Packard Legislature to the same seat, but his claims had been referred to a committee by two Senato. On the same ony Judge Spofford outlined his prospective course in the Senate by saving: "The nodey of President Hayes, as outlined by his muggraff address, and his efficient extensions have declared President by constitutions since he was declared President by constitutions and he same squarely up to that policy in with laws my Hotel and the anglort of the Pachard Government-Judge Southerd was the only nomines before the Legis-lature, and received the support of ex-Governors Haim and Warmoth and other leading Resultingue. In the Senate the vote stood: Specified, 20; L.A. Witz (me Democratic Lieutemant Governor), 1; blanks, 5. In the House Judge Soutford received 140 votes and Lieutem-ant-Governor Wittz I vote; there were also 12 dank votes. Judge Soutford, however, was never ad-mitted to a sent in the Senate, although two contests scaust Mr. Ketlogg were made by him.

MRS. CHARLES KEAN. LONDON, Aug. 21 .- Mrs. Charles Kean, who ettred from the stage on the death of her nusband, is

Mrs. Charles Kean, better known by her uniden name, Eden Tree, was the daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East India House the was born in the South of Ireland, in December 1805. She made her first appearance before the public at Covent Garden Theatre (London), as Olivia, in "Twelith Night," the occasion being the benefit of her sister, Maria Tree. In 1825 Maria Tree retired from the stage and married Mr. Bradshaw, a gentleman of fortune, who for some time represented Cant Edinburgh and Both, and then obtained an engage ment at the Drury Lane Theatre, where she first ap peared as Violante in "The Wonder." In 1829 she went to Covent Garden Theatre, appearing there for the went to Covent Garden Theatre, appearing there for the first time as Lady foundey in "The provoked Husband," For her benefit size played Romeo to Fanny Kembae's Juliet, and her success was so great than the manager engravate to her the part of the herothe in Mass Kembie's play of "Francis I." Some years later she obtained one of her greatest trumphs in Serjeant Tallourd's "Loo." She was the original Muriana in Serjeant Masser, and the original Muriana in Serjeant Masser, and the original Muriana in Serjeant Masser, and the original Myrrha in Byran's "Sardamapatus. Her name, however, is emetly associated with Sardespeare's Rosalind and Viola and with Tallourd's "Ion." Between 1836 and 1836 she visited this country and met with an enthusiastic reception. Sac married Mr. Kean of annuary 29, 1842, at Dublin, In 1845 she accompanied her amound to this country and waite here they produced, on a scale of great splender, the traceties of Kaing John." and "Rechare 161." In 1850 Mr. Kean bace, no the manager of the Princess's Teastre, where he produced Shakespeare's mistorical plays with appropriate scenery and cost mass. Mrs. Kean assiste her insonad materially in prometing the success of the theatre during the ten years her mistorical plays with appropriate scenery and cost mass. Mrs. Kean assiste her insonad materially in prometing the success of the theatre during the ten years her mistorical plays with appropriate scenery and cost mass. Mrs. Kean assiste her finadoma Materially in prometing the success of the theatre during the ten years her mistorical plays with appropriate scenery and cost mass. Mrs. Kean assiste her insonad reamed control of h. After returning from the Princess's Teastre, where he was the produces and occasionally mayed in London. Mr. Kean died on January 22, 1868.

WALTER S. MORGAN. first time as Lady foundey in "The provoked Husband.

WALTER S. MORGAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 21.-Walter S. Morgan, of the Poughkeepsie Press, who cled at his father's residence, to this city, Wednesday, fell lown stairs and broke his neck. The decreased began his career as bookseeper in the Merchants' Bank in this city, which he left to accept the post of cashier in the Dover Plains Bauk, in Dutchess County. After having Dover Plans Bady, and performed the duries of the position he went to Monapais. Tenn. and for several years he was treasurer of a banking-house there. He returned to this city in 1867, and up to the time of his death had been on the staff of The Dady Press. The rather of the deceased is one of the most weathry and most prominent citizens of Poughize-pale.

JOHN BEACH.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.-John Beach, one of the eldest estizens of this city, died to-day in the eightycontinued of his age. He was formerly a prominent business man, but retired some years ago.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.



OUTLOOK OF THE ICE TRADE.

THE DEMAND IN EXCESS OF THE SUPPLY. RUMORS OF A SCHEME TO IMPORT ICE FROM NOR-WAY-WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PROJECT-COST OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL ICE-THE AMOUNT OF ICE NOW IN THIS COUN-TRY-HIGHER PRICES AND A GREATER SCARCITY

There have been rumors for some time past that this country is on the immediate verge of an ice famine; indeed, according to some of the ice dealers, it would appear that all the ice in existence—barring that collected about the North and South Poles and the few stray icenergs floating here and there, all practically beyond the market-would not cover the demands of the present season. It is certain that ice has been selling at almost fabulous prices cently, and while some persons claim that the ice companies have combined and forced up the prices, others insist that the supply of ice really is limiited. There was an unusually small ice crop in this immediate vicinity, and the high price of ice has greatly inconvenienced certain merchants who require large quantities of it in their business. The butchers and fish dealers are among the greatest sufferers; brewers have been ann yed greatly, and many of the small consumers, poor families, and others have been compelled to regard ice as a luxury rather than a necessity, and give up the use of it altogether for the time being. It is said that the experting butchers have lost a great deal of money on account of the high price of ice, which renders the ment so costly by the time it reaches the other side of the Atlantic that it cannot be sold at a

A few days ago a rumor started to the effect that a new Consumers' Ice Company was about to be formed for the purpose of importing ice from Norway. No names were given in connection with the project, although it was stated that the wholesole meat and fish dealers and experiers of ment were combining primarily to inter-tee for their own use; if the experiment were a success, it was said, they would being over a sufficient quantity o samply every body at a price not to exceed 15 or 20 cents a hundred pounds.

A Pringular reporter undertook to discover some of the

members of the alleged new company, but a persistent canvass of both Fulton and Washington Markets and among many wholesale dealers in ments and fish was unsuccessful, although many spoke of the great diffiuity of doing a profitable business with nee at its pres ent figures. In the meantime it was stated that a meeting of shappers of ment to Europe and of large butchers and of fish dealers of this city would be held at the Continental Hetel last evening. No such meeting was

In order to ascertain the present condition of the ice market, the reporter called upon a number of persons suggest in the ice business. Mr. Ballentyne, of the Knickerbocker fee Company, was found at the office of the company. No. 432 Canal-st. He said that the scarcity of her had not been felt so severely in any year so far back as his recollection extended as during this " In 1870 " said be, " the ice crop was probable to larger than it was last winter, but the summer following was not as hot and there was no such demand, neither were there so many regular consumers as at present. Considering all things, I should not be surprised if all the ice now stored by all the companie would be exhausted before the close of the present season. No new ice will be formed much before December, and there are many kinds of business requiring ice in all seasons, and I'm afraid some people will find considerable difficulty be fore the next crop can be gath red, in getting any ice "Have you heard of a movement looking to the im-

portation of large quantities of see from Norway ?" was

" Rumors of something of the kind have reached us, although I have been unable to learn the names of any of the persons connected with the scheme. However, that movement will not amount to anything. There can be no possible profit in the importation of Norwegian ice; the freight charges will be too great. Besides, the voyage cannot be made in less than thirty-five days, and is the meanwhile the ice would probably lose fifty per cent in buik, so what would eventually get here, I think, would cost the importers a considerably higher price than they would have to pay for ice here. Consider, oe, the possibility of accidents that might detain the ships on the way over. A very slight delay would make a great deat of difference to the cargo. So, too, would he condition of the weather be an important considera-

" But has not ice been brought to New-York from Nor-

way in the past I" "Yea: I believe a few cargoes have been brought. I think that if any ice is brought here from Norway now, it will only be brought with the idea of trying to force down the prises of the New-York companies, but that will be a failure. We can dispose of all the ice we can get at the present prices, and before the season is over still higher prices will be demanded. It is simply a case of supply and demand, and the demand is very much greater than the supply. The Hudson River ice has been extracated entirely; the ice now brought to this city, for the most part, comes from Man erable quantity is also brought from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Maine ice is better than that which comes from further north. The Norwegian ice is miserable stuff-little better than congenied snow. I do not think it could be used except for packing, freezing purposes, or something of that kind."

" How are the prices of ice this year compared with

the prices last year ! " " Well, last year we were able to supply ice to large consumers at as low as \$2 a ton. This year we are get-ting \$10 a ton. The dealers who sell to small consumers are coarging at the rate of \$1 a hundred pounds, I believe. Of course prices vary as the weather varies When it becomes excessively hot, of course, there is much larger demand and ice increases in price. The sort of weather that we have now would tend to reduce prices if it were to continue long, but on account of the small supply prices will not drop very much. The largest holder of ice in Maine is holding what he has left in store, refusing \$6 a ton for it there. Even at that price you can imagine how much profit there is in selling it at \$10 a ton in New-York, considering the cost of transportation. In ordinary seasons ice can be bought in Maine for 75 cents a ton."

"What do you think of the possibility of the manu-

facture of artificial ice ? " " In a season like this one the production of artificial tee might pay, but ordinarily it could not. In the first

Sing of siles of the control of the

right along. The Penobacot River Company had 5,990 tons of ice, which is now delivering, and slargene's Company had shout 1,000 tons, which is now being shipped. The Kniekerbocker Company has a house at Baugur containing 8,000 tons, into which they are breaking this week. I tell you, from the present outlook, ice will reach higher figures than anybedy has any mean of before October. There are a great many kinds of business that absolutely must have ice, and if there is not enough has to go around, those who will pay most will get it."

"What do you think of the idea of importing ice from Norway!"

"Oh, that cannot amount to anything; the freight would be so great that it would ent off all the profit at even considerable more than \$10 a ton for the selling price here. The trip from Norway would take tarrey days, at least, and on the way at least 50 per cent of the lee would melt; then the men would have to keep at the pumps all the time, and lone before New-York would be reached there would be suffer here. The Norwachan lee is of very poor quality, too, and I do not think it would be merchantable at all, except for packing or something or that kind."

MARRIED.

DIAMOND-BRUA-At Rushford, N. Y., August 18, by the Rev. M. Livermore, F. J. Diamond, of New-Brighton, and Mary E. Erna, of Rushford.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address. SEATON.

AIKMAN-On Friday, Angust 20, Ardelissa, infant daughter of Robert and Kate M. Alkman. BEDFOID-At Highfield Springs, on Friday, August 29, Henry Moore, eldest son of Jane M. and the late Dr. Gun-ning S. Bedford.

sections, and those of the family are respectfully to attent the tuneral from St. Ann's Charles, East, on Monday morning at 5:30 e'clock. It is kindly cd not to send flowers. CHARERILAY - Sandenly, on Friday, 20th inst., at his residence, 99 Mathemato, William L. Chamberlain. Remirres and friends of the family are invited to attend his function a ton Charen of the Transfiguration. 20th-st. on Monday 25th st., at 12 o'clock noon. It is singly requested that no flowers be sent.

OX - At Saratora, August 21. Jane Bleecker, wife of the Roy. Norman Fox, of this city, claires and resints are invited to attend the funeral from her late reculence, No. 11 East 24th st. on Tuesday morning, August 24, at 0 of clock. Friends are kindly requireded not to send flowers. IARRIS-On Thursday morning, August 10 1980, at Potta-ville, Penn. Della Brothesd, wife of Joseph S. Harris. Cheratat Frazer Presuperian Cour n. East Whiteland, Cherater County, Penn., Monday, August 23, 1850. HOFFMAN-At Newport, August 2, 1540, William Bayard, son of the late Dr. William Hoffman, of West Chester, in the

sor of the life Dr. visual 23, at 10:15 o'clock in the morn-dunction Monday, August 23, at 10:15 o'clock in the morn-dunction Monday, August 23, at 10:15 o'clock in the morn-

City.

KELLOGG—Suddenly, at Synyten Duyvil, N. Y., August 19, David H. Keilogg, in the 52th year of ms are.

Funeral at its into residence, Sphyten Duyvil, Sandar, the 22d uset, at 7 m.

KIDDOO—In this city, on Thuraday, August 19, Joseph B. Kidoo, Major General U. S. A.

Funeral services at Trimby Chapel, 25th st., Monday the 23d linst, at 10:33 a.m.

The interment will be at West Point.

The Government steamer Henry Smith will convey and bring back his frunds who desire to attend the funeral.

LEE—On Wednesday, August 18, at the house of Mr. C. D. Warner, Hartford, Conn., Lydin Ann, laughter of the late William Ellot Lee, of New-York.

PARKER—In this city, August 20, 1880, Edward Dix Parker.

PARKER-In this city, August 20, 1880, Edward Dir Parker, In the 27th year or his age. Function Sunday, August 22, at 1.20 p.m., at the residence of his father, George W. Parker, 202 West 11th-at.

of his table, to style w. Farker, 307. West 11th-31.

SMITH—in this city, on the evening of the 20th inst, Elizabeth, datapites of the late Dr. M. H. Smith, of Phonderiblia, dier friends and those of how sieter, Ellen L. Congion, are invised to attom the funeral without fatter notice from her late resistance, 30th last light of yor, on Triped Day (Ituasity Life Affinat), all lodgest, Friends are requested for the end day in the control papers please copy.

SIMPSON—At his residence in this city, on August 21, Wilson Sunpson, in the dist year of his age. Notice of funeral on Monday. WAYDELL - At Fort Chester, N.Y., on Saturday, August 21, of Bright's disc. william A., son of John H. and Ruby A. Waydell, in its 2th year.

Nonce of funeral heroafter.

Political Notices.

HERMAN FORCE, 298 Broadway, N. Y. Religions Notices

Campaign Equipments of all kinds manufactured and for

Church of the Messiah, corner 34th at, and Park ave-Religious Services, conducted by Dr. S. G. BROWN, President of Hamidon College, will be held at Mannattan Beeth on SUNDAY MORNING, August 22, at 11 o'clock, Singing led by a cornected, under direction of Mr. P. S. GIL-MORE.

The Rev Win. Arthur. M. A., of Lordon, England, will present at the sixty first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and d-ayes, at 10:30 a. m. This will be his last sermon in New-York.

Special Nonces

A.—I will pay 100 per cent more than any dealer on earth for fine left-of clothing.

CAMERON, Agent, 85 Sancis et., Brooklyn.

Home Made Preserves. SPICED AND CANNED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, MINJEMEATS, &c., manufactured and for sale by

S. S. McELRATH,

Send for Circular. 393 DEGRAWST., RROOKLYN. Send for Circular.

Stricture, Impatence and Diseason of the Generaliza Occamb radically and specify cared. Hours, Stor and 55, 7 HENRY A.DANITALS, M.D., 144 Lexington avo., near 1912 at Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Macsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience, Office I Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's Church. No branch office.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Restricted to books of the last three months heretofore on the literary wars

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Myrtic Lawn. A new American Novet. 13, Stobert R.
Sallard, or North Carolina, 12mo, Morocco cloth, \$1.50. Lucie Rodey. A new novel by Henri Greville. Sque 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1 25.

Democracy. An American Novel. 15mo, cloth, Bl. Lets-ire Hour Series. ure flour Series.

Austin Bobson's Viguettes in Ruyma. With an intra-inction by E. C. Stedman. Square 12ms, cloth. 82.

Cory's Guide to Modern English History, Part L 1815-1830, 8vo 82. J. B. LIPPINGOFF & Co., Pailedelphia. St. Simon By Clifton W. Collins Vo. X. of the Foreign Classics for English Readers. 16mo, cloth, \$1.

A New Race. A Romance. Translated from the Gormas by Mrs. A. L. Wister. 12mo. cloth, st 25.

MACMILLAN & Co...
23 Bond-st.
The English Poets. Fatted by T. H. Ward. With a general introduction by starthey Arabid. Vol. 1—Chancer to Donne. Vol.11—Ben Jonson to Dryden. st 75 per volume. The Public Picture Galleries of Europe. By Kate

Enry Man in Britain, and His Place in the Tertiary Period. By W. Boyd Dawkins, 8vo. illustrated, cioth, 56 of HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston 21 Astor-place.
The Undiscovered Country. By W. D. Howells, 12ma Tales of a Wayside Inn. By Henry W. Longfellow.

Every Day English. A sequel to "Words and their Uses." By Richard Gran: White. 12mo, cloth, \$2. Socialism. Vol. VIII. of the Boston Monday Lectures By Joseph Cook. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50. FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT.

27 Park-place, New-York.

Reminiscences of an Idler. By the Chevalier Wikoz.

Small vo. 504 pp. Portran. Cloth extra \$1.75.

Unto the Third and Fourth Generation. By Heles
Campbell. 16mo, cloth. \$1.

JOHN WILEY & SONS.

Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture Now Subscription Edition. I vol., 5vo, plates, \$6.

Ruskin's Modern Painters. S vols. bound in four. Complete with all the plates and wood engravings. Closs, \$10.

Patfield's American House Carpenier. New edition, enlarged and almost entirely rewritten. Svo, cloth, \$5.

GEORGE P. PUTNA IL'S SDNA.

182 5th-ave

The Complete Works of Washington Irving. An antiraly new collision called the Geoffrey Grayon. Swo. Hassers

tol. "Knickerbooker's History of New York," and "The
Sketch Book," now really. Pilot per vol. \$1 50.

Critical Essays and Literatury Notes. Hr Bayard Payloc,
Uniform with his "Stadies in German Literature," Sva. Irving's Sketch Book. The Straiford Edition; make from new plates, Sq. Svo. Illustrated, cloth extra, \$1 50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

743 and 745 Broadway.

Rudder Grange. By Frank R. Stockton. A new and on larged edition. 1000, paper, 60 cents : cloth. \$1 25.

Forms. By R. H. Stoddard. Complete edition, with portrait. Svo. cloth extra. \$4. Letterings in Pleasant Paths, By Marion Harland, 12 no, cloth, \$1.75. Hundbook of Drawing. By William Walker. With ap-wards of 200 woo.cuts and chagrams. 12ma, c oth, \$1.75.

GEORGE W. CARLETON & CO., Madison-square, N. Y. A Steamer Book. By Dr. W. T. Homman. Coth, \$1. Among the Teorns. By Mrs. Dickinson. \$1 50. Missy. By the author of Rutledge. \$1 50. Lucy. By the author of Widow Gods with. \$1 50.

halz and the Detectives. Alian Pinkerton. \$1 50.

Alexander Pope. By Leslie Stephen. The Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell, with two por-trains. Svo. cools, \$4. The Congregationalism of the last Three Handred Years, as Seen in its Literature. Large Svo. 1,082 pages that, \$2.

ROBERTS BEOS.

Boston

Madame D'Arblay's Diary and Letters, Edited by Sarah
C. Waoissy, With partrait 2 vosc, 12ms, cloth, \$1.

The Ode of Life. By the author of "The Eose of Hales."
10ms, cloth, \$1.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD,
Through Normandy. By Kathar ac 8. Macquest. 90 flustrations, 12mo. cioth, gi.
Through Brittany. By Katharia 8. Macquest. 90 flustrations, 12mo. c ota, 8d. The Ascent of the Matternors. By Edward Whymper